WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for reducing auto-correlation and cross-correlation in a CDMA receiver, comprising:

correlating an incoming CDMA signal, located within a scanned signal window, with a locally generated signal on a first data path;

verifying the incoming CDMA signal, located within the scanned signal window, against a lock signal on a second data path;

determining, using the second data path, whether the incoming CDMA signal has at least one characteristic which differentiates the incoming CDMA signal from an auto-correlated or cross-correlated signal; and

continuing to search the scanned signal window for a second incoming CDMA signal if the incoming CDMA signal lacks the at least one characteristic.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the first data path, the second data path, and the means for continuing to search are located on a single integrated circuit.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the CDMA receiver is a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver.

4. The method of claim 3, further comprising receiving, substantially in parallel with the incoming CDMA signal, a wireless signal for transmitting and receiving data.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the at least one characteristic is a predetermined signal strength of the incoming CDMA signal.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein the at least one characteristic is a predetermined Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) of the incoming CDMA signal.

7. The method of claim 4, wherein the at least one characteristic is selected from a group comprising a correlation to a different satellite code being stronger than the correlation to a desired satellite code, and a correlation to a different delay of the incoming CDMA signal being stronger than the correlation to the first data path's locally generated code delay.

8. The method of claim 4, wherein the at least one characteristic is at least two characteristics selected from a group comprising: a predetermined signal strength of the incoming CDMA signal, a predetermined Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) of the incoming CDMA signal, and a predetermined amount of data present on the incoming CDMA signal.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the first data path is controlled by a first central processing unit (CPU), and the second data path is controlled by a second CPU.

10. A method for reducing auto-correlation and cross-correlation in a GPS receiver co-located with a cellular telephone, comprising:

transmitting and receiving cellular telephone signals using a cellular telephone transceiver;

correlating an incoming GPS signal, located within a scanned signal window, with a locally generated signal, using a first data path;

verifying the incoming GPS signal, located within the scanned signal window, against a lock signal using a second data path, the second data path determining whether the incoming GPS signal has at least one characteristic which differentiates the incoming GPS signal from an auto-correlated signal and a cross-correlated signal;

monitoring the first data path; and

continuing to search the scanned signal window for a second incoming GPS signal when the incoming GPS signal does not contain the at least one characteristic.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the at least one characteristic is a predetermined signal strength of the incoming GPS signal.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the at least one characteristic is a predetermined Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) of the incoming GPS signal.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein the at least one characteristic is selected from a group comprising a correlation to a different satellite code being stronger than the correlation to a desired satellite code, and a correlation to a different delay of the incoming CDMA signal being stronger than the correlation to the first data path's locally generated code delay.

14. The method of claim 10, wherein the at least one characteristic is at least two characteristics selected from a group comprising: a predetermined signal strength of the incoming CDMA signal, a predetermined Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) of the incoming GPS signal, and a predetermined amount of data present on the incoming GPS signal.

15. The method of claim 10, wherein the cellular transceiver and the GPS receiver are located on a single integrated circuit.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the at least one characteristic is a predetermined signal strength of the incoming GPS signal.

17. The method of claim 15, wherein the at least one characteristic is a predetermined Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) of the incoming GPS signal.

18. The method of claim 15, wherein the at least one characteristic is selected from a group comprising a correlation to a different satellite code being stronger than the correlation to a desired satellite code, and a correlation to a different delay of the incoming CDMA signal being stronger than the correlation to the first data path's locally generated code delay.

19. The method of claim 15, wherein the at least one characteristic is at least two characteristics selected from a group comprising: a predetermined signal strength of the incoming CDMA signal, a predetermined Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) of the incoming GPS signal, a correlation to a different satellite code being stronger than the correlation to a desired satellite code, and a correlation to a different delay of the incoming CDMA signal being stronger than the correlation to the first data path's locally generated code delay.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the cellular telephone transceiver and the GPS receiver share a central processing unit.